

(b) Violent entry and disorderly conduct

It shall be unlawful for any person or group of persons willfully and knowingly—

(1) to enter or to remain upon the floor of either House of the Congress, to enter or to remain in any cloakroom or lobby adjacent to such floor, or to enter or to remain in the Rayburn Room of the House or the Marble Room of the Senate, unless such person is authorized, pursuant to rules adopted by that House or pursuant to authorization given by that House, to enter or to remain upon such floor or in such cloakroom, lobby, or room;

(2) to enter or to remain in the gallery of either House of the Congress in violation of rules governing admission to such gallery adopted by that House or pursuant to authorization given by that House;

(3) to enter or to remain in any room within any of the Capitol Buildings set aside or designated for the use of either House of the Congress or any Member, committee, subcommittee, officer, or employee of the Congress or either House thereof with intent to disrupt the orderly conduct of official business;

(4) to utter loud, threatening, or abusive language, or to engage in any disorderly or disruptive conduct, at any place upon the United States Capitol Grounds or within any of the Capitol Buildings with intent to impede, disrupt, or disturb the orderly conduct of any session of the Congress or either House thereof, or the orderly conduct within any such building of any hearing before, or any deliberations of, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress or either House thereof;

(5) to obstruct, or to impede passage through or within, the United States Capitol Grounds or any of the Capitol Buildings;

(6) to engage in any act of physical violence upon the United States Capitol Grounds or within any of the Capitol Buildings; or

(7) to parade, demonstrate, or picket within any of the Capitol Buildings.

(c) Exemption of Government officials

Nothing contained in this section shall forbid any act of any Member of the Congress, or any employee of a Member of the Congress, any officer or employee of the Congress or any committee or subcommittee thereof, or any officer or employee of either House of the Congress or any committee or subcommittee thereof, which is performed in the lawful discharge of his official duties.

(July 31, 1946, ch. 707, § 6, 60 Stat. 718; Pub. L. 87-571, Aug. 6, 1962, 76 Stat. 307; Pub. L. 90-108, § 1(b), Oct. 20, 1967, 81 Stat. 276.)

CODIFICATION

Section is also set out in D.C. Code, § 9-112.

AMENDMENTS

1967—Pub. L. 90-108 struck out prohibition covering discharge of fireworks, ignition of combustibles, and making of harangues and orations, removed provisions making special allowance for use of construction tools actuated by or employing explosive charges, and inserted provisions prohibiting carrying or ready access to firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives, or incendiary devices upon the United States Capitol Grounds or within any of the Capitol Buildings, expanding area

within which discharge of firearms or explosives are prohibited so as to include the interior of the Capitol Buildings, adding ignition of incendiary devices and use of dangerous weapons to list of acts prohibited within such areas, prohibiting transport of explosive or incendiary devices and knowing entry or stay with force and violence upon the floor of either House of Congress, prohibiting disorderly and disruptive conduct on the floor of either House of Congress, cloakrooms, adjacent lobbies, the Rayburn Room of the House or the Marble Room of the Senate, the gallery of either House, and Committee rooms, and excepting members and employees of the Congress in the lawful discharge of their official duties.

1962—Pub. L. 87-571 permitted use of tools actuated by or employing explosives in construction, if the tools are of a kind ordinarily used for such construction, the Architect of the Capitol has authorized their use after determining they will not endanger life or safety, and such use is in accordance with his rules and regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1967 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 90-108 effective Oct. 20, 1967, see section 3 of Pub. L. 90-108, set out as a note under section 193a of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 136, 174b-1, 184a, 193h, 193i, 193j, 193k, 193l, 193m, 212a of this title.

§ 193g. Parades or assemblages; display of flags; Capitol Grounds

It is forbidden to parade, stand, or move in processions or assemblages in said United States Capitol Grounds, or to display therein any flag, banner, or device designed or adapted to bring into public notice any party, organization, or movement, except as hereinafter provided in sections 193j and 193k of this title.

(July 31, 1946, ch. 707, § 7, 60 Stat. 719.)

CODIFICATION

Section is also set out in D.C. Code, § 9-113.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 136, 174b-1, 184a, 193h, 193i, 193j, 193k, 193l, 193m, 212a of this title.

§ 193h. Prosecution and punishment of offenses**(a) Firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives, or incendiary device offenses**

Any violation of section 193f(a) of this title, and any attempt to commit any such violation, shall be a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

(b) Other offenses

Any violation of section 193b, 193c, 193d, 193e, 193f(b), or 193g of this title, and any attempt to commit any such violation, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

(c) Procedure

Violations of sections 193a to 193m, 207a, 212a, 212a-2, 212a-3, and 212b of this title, including attempts or conspiracies to commit such violations, shall be prosecuted by the United States attorney or his assistants in the name of the United States. None of the general laws of the

United States and none of the laws of the District of Columbia shall be superseded by any provision of said sections. Where the conduct violating said sections also violates the general laws of the United States or the laws of the District of Columbia, both violations may be joined in a single prosecution. Prosecution for any violation of section 193f(a) of this title or for conduct which constitutes a felony under the general laws of the United States or the laws of the District of Columbia shall be in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. All other prosecutions for violations of said sections may be in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Whenever any person is convicted of a violation of said sections and of the general laws of the United States or the laws of the District of Columbia, in a prosecution under this subsection, the penalty which may be imposed for such violation is the highest penalty authorized by any of the laws for violation of which the defendant is convicted.

(July 31, 1946, ch. 707, § 8, 60 Stat. 719; Pub. L. 88-60, §§ 1, 7, July 8, 1963, 77 Stat. 77, 78; Pub. L. 90-108, § 1(c), Oct. 20, 1967, 81 Stat. 277; Pub. L. 91-358, title I, § 155(a), July 29, 1970, 84 Stat. 570.)

CODIFICATION

Section is also set out in D.C. Code, § 9-114.

AMENDMENTS

1967—Pub. L. 90-108 struck out provisions setting a blanket punishment of not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days for offenses against sections 193b to 193g of this title, with prosecution for such offenses to be had in the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions upon information by the United States Attorney or any of his assistants and raising the imprisonment to not more than five years in cases where public property is damaged in an amount exceeding \$100 and inserted provisions dividing the offenses into felonies and misdemeanors with different punishments for each and setting out the procedures to be followed in the prosecution for such felonies or misdemeanors, including provisions when the conduct involved violates both the general laws of the United States and the District of Columbia in addition to sections 193a to 193m, 212a, 212a-2, and 212b, of this title.

CHANGE OF NAME

“District of Columbia Court of General Sessions” was changed to “Superior Court of the District of Columbia” pursuant to Pub. L. 91-358, which provides that such change is effective the first day of the seventh calendar month which begins after July 29, 1970.

“District of Columbia Court of General Sessions” was the designation given to the “Municipal Court for the District of Columbia” by Pub. L. 88-60, §§ 1, 7, July 8, 1963, 77 Stat. 77, 78, which provided that, eff. Jan. 1, 1963, whenever reference is made in any Act of Congress to the “Municipal Court for the District of Columbia”, such reference shall be held to be a reference to the “District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1967 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 90-108 effective Oct. 20, 1967, see section 3 of Pub. L. 90-108, set out as a note under section 193a of this title.

OFFENSES COMMITTED PRIOR TO JULY 31, 1946

Section 15 of act July 31, 1946, provided that: “Any violation of any of the provisions of said Acts hereby repealed [sections 194 to 205 and 213 of this title], occurring before the date of this repeal [July 31, 1946], may be prosecuted to the same extent as if this Act [enact-

ing sections 193a to 193m, 212a, 212a-2, and 212b of this title] had not been enacted.”

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 136, 174b-1, 184a, 193i, 193k, 193l, 193m, 212a of this title.

§ 193i. Assistance to authorities by Capitol employees

It shall be the duty of all persons employed in the service of the Government in the Capitol or in the United States Capitol Grounds to prevent, as far as may be in their power, offenses against sections 193a to 193m, 207a, 212a, 212a-2, 212a-3, and 212b of this title, and to aid the police, by information or otherwise, in securing the arrest and conviction of offenders.

(July 31, 1946, ch. 707, § 10, 60 Stat. 719.)

CODIFICATION

Section is also set out in D.C. Code, § 9-123.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 136, 174b-1, 184a, 193h, 193k, 193l, 193m, 212a of this title.

§ 193j. Suspension of prohibitions against use of grounds

In order to admit of the due observance within the United States Capitol Grounds of occasions of national interest becoming the cognizance and entertainment of Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, acting concurrently, are authorized to suspend for such proper occasions so much of the prohibitions contained in sections 193b to 193g of this title as would prevent the use of the roads and walks of the said grounds by processions or assemblages, and the use upon them of suitable decorations, music, addresses, and ceremonies: *Provided*, That responsible officers shall have been appointed, and arrangements determined which are adequate, in the judgment of said President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the maintenance of suitable order and decorum in the proceedings, and for guarding the Capitol and its grounds from injury.

(July 31, 1946, ch. 707, § 11, 60 Stat. 719.)

CODIFICATION

Section is also set out in D.C. Code, § 9-124.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 136, 174b-1, 184a, 193g, 193h, 193i, 193k, 193l, 193m, 212a of this title.

§ 193k. Power of Capitol Police Board to suspend prohibitions

In the absence from Washington of either of the officers, designated in section 193j of this title, the authority therein given to suspend certain prohibitions of sections 193a to 193m, 207a, 212a, 212a-2, 212a-3, and 212b of this title shall devolve upon the other, and in the absence from Washington of both it shall devolve upon the Capitol Police Board: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 193g and 193j of this title, the Capitol Police Board is authorized to grant the Mayor of the District of Co-